

**WHEN THE OLD BEAN**  
is aching and aching  
it is not necessarily a  
case of the morning after, but it is more than likely  
that your eyes need attention.  
**LAZARUS**  
OF CHINESE MEDICINE  
The only Dispensary in the Colony.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861 三拜禮 號壹月壹十光緒 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER -1, 1922 日三十月九

**THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.**  
Telephone: 225  
Central 482 or 5532 - 24, Des Voeux Road.  
Kowloon 225 - 24, Nathan Road.  
Running Time: 20.00 per hour  
Waiting Time: 21.30 per hour  
5-passenger Motor Sedan (General) Car  
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7-passenger Motor Sedan & Motor Truck  
Running Time: 23.00 per hour  
Waiting Time: 24.30 per hour  
Telephone: 225  
Central 482 or 5532 - 24, Des Voeux Road.  
Kowloon 225 - 24, Nathan Road.

## THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

More jobs for Peers.

(Ruler's Service.)

London, October 31.  
Further Ministerial appointments are announced as follows:  
Minister of Air: Sir Samuel Hoare.  
Minister of Labour: Sir Montague Barlow.  
Minister of Pensions: Major G. C. Tryon.  
First Commissioner of Works: Major Sir John L. Baid.  
Solicitor General: Mr. T. W. H. Inskip.  
Postmaster General: Mr. Neville Chamberlain.  
**The Minor Posts.**  
The Under-Secretaries include the following:  
India: Earl Winterton.  
Foreign Affairs: Mr. Ronald McNeill.  
Colonies: Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore.  
Financial Secretary to War Office: Hon. F. S. Jackson.  
Overseas Trade: Sir W. J. Jackson-Hicks.  
War Office: Hon. Walter E. Guinness.  
Secretary to the Treasury: Col. Leslie Wilson.  
Home Office: Hon. F. G. Stanley.  
Air Ministry: Duke of Sutherland.  
Financial Secretary to Admiralty: Comdr. Eyres Monsell.  
Civil Lord of Admiralty: Marquis of Louthgaw.  
Board of Trade: Lord Welmer.  
Transport: Col. Wilfrid Ashley.  
Health: Lord Onslow.  
Agriculture: Lord Ancestor.  
[The Hon. F. S. Jackson is the noted cricketer.]

## THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

Fascisti to Reconstruct the Country.

Rome, October 31.  
Signor Mussolini's first words on being received in audience by the King were: "I must apologise for appearing before your Majesty in the black shirt." He added that he wished to present himself as the representative of a national movement which had overthrown all obstacles in order to reconstruct the country. "For what purpose I am your Majesty's obedient servant." The King and Signor Mussolini then shook hands, pledging themselves to work together for the greatness of Italy.  
Signor Mussolini has ordered that only 15,000 "Black Shirts" enter Rome to-day to pay homage to the King and a tribute to the Unknown Warrior. The streets yesterday, however, were swarming with Fascisti fraternising with the troops. There was a fight between the Fascisti and Communists in the Siburtino quarter, and according to the papers eight were killed and several injured.  
**Situation Now Normal.**

Rome, October 31.  
The Fascisti High Command has ordered the demobilisation of the Fascisti. The numerous Fascisti now in Rome will proceed to their homes after a patriotic procession in the evening.  
The situation in Italy is now regarded as normal.  
**Ambassador to France Resigns.**

Paris, October 31.  
Signor Sforza has resigned the Italian Ambassadorship.  
Signor Sforza, telegraphing his resignation to Signor Mussolini, declares that it is essential that Italy's foreign policy be not a mere sum of sentiments and movements, and he regrets abandoning his fruitful work.  
**New Government Installed.**

Rome, October 31.  
Signor Mussolini's Government took the oath to-day.  
**More Enthusiasm.**

Rome, October 31.  
There were stirring scenes of enthusiasm on the occasion of 15,000 uniformed Fascisti marching in procession along the main thoroughfares.  
**Wonderful Scenes in Rome.**

Later.  
Signor Mussolini, telegraphing greetings to Mr. Bonar Law and M. Poincare on his assumption of the Premiership, declares that the solidarity of the Allies is indispensable for the effectiveness of political action. He has similarly telegraphed to the United States to Mr. Hughes, expressing confidence in a mutual and friendly economic and spiritual collaboration.  
Extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm marked the march through Rome of 15,000 Fascisti, clad in the famous black shirts. There were several thousand blue-shirted Nationalists. The streets were decorated and flowers were rained of the processionists, who, after filing past and reverently saluting the Unknown Soldier's tomb, proceeded to the Quirinal Square where over 100,000 people assembled. His Majesty came out and was received with tumultuous cheering. The men returned and were despatched to their homes on fifty special trains, prior to demobilisation.

**Unpunctual Government Servants.**  
One of Signor Mussolini's first acts when he took over his ministerial duties, unusually early in the morning, was to ascertain whether the State employees were observing punctuality. If not he ordered their dismissal as being unworthy to serve the State. The new Premier doctored a newly-ordered ready-made frock coat and top hat before proceeding to the Quirinal, where he presented to the King a frank statement of conditions in Italy. His Majesty read the oath of office, which Signor Mussolini solemnly took, giving a characteristic Fascist salute copied from the ancient Romans.

## THE NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

Angora Objects to Turkish Representation.

Constantinople, October 31.  
The Angora representative has handed the Allied High Commissioners two Notes, firstly, accepting Lausanne as the venue of the Near East Conference, subject to the provision of facilities for communication between Lausanne and Angora; and, secondly, protesting against the invitation of the Constantinople Government to the Conference, which the Angora Government considers a violation of the spirit of the Mudania Convention and may compel Angora representatives to abstain from attending the Conference.  
**Amerian Relief Worker Murdered.**

New York, October 31.  
The Near East Relief Committee announces that one of its workers, Mr. James Lester Wright, has been murdered while conducting a thousand Armenian orphans from Kharput to Aleppo.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCES.

Geneva, October 31.  
The International Labour Conference has adopted a proposal by Mr. Lapointe, of Canada, whereby six of the sixteen members of the Governing Body must belong to non-European States.

## SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Contractor Kills a Suspect.

SEQUEL TO AUGUST INCIDENT.

A sensational sequel to a shooting incident which occurred during August, when an attempt was made on the life of a house-painting contractor, occurred in a tea-house at No. 184 Queen's Road Central at about 10 o'clock this morning. The contractor, in self-defence it is stated, shot and killed a man who was following him with the object, so the former believed, of attacking him in retaliation for the arrest and imprisonment of a friend who failed in the first instance to carry out the murder.  
In August last, Wan Ko, who is a painter in a big way of business, was going home one afternoon at five o'clock when in Aberdeen Street he was shot in the back of the head by a man named Wong Kum, who was arrested on the spot with the revolver in his possession. The contractor's escape from fatal injuries was due to the bullet splitting on the back of his skull without penetrating it, but the wound was serious enough to necessitate a stay in hospital. He was discharged about a month ago and gave evidence at the last Sessions which resulted in the judge sentencing his assailant to 14 years' hard labour. That did not calm the contractor's fears. He apprehended that the danger was not over, and, anticipating another attempt on his life, perhaps by the man's accomplices, he applied for and obtained from the police a revolver as a means of self-protection should the need arise. The occasion to use this was provided this morning, when he was taking tea in a shop near the Fire Station. He had been there for some time when a man came in. On the entry of this man a group of others, who were congregated together at one of the tea-tables, rose and a general move was made for the contractor. A struggle ensued, and drawing his revolver, the contractor shot the first man, the bullet penetrating the left lung, with fatal results later. Amidst great excitement, the contractor blew a whistle which he carried with him, and when the police arrived the other men had made their escape.

The injured man died half an hour later and his remains were removed to the Public Mortuary. No arms were, we understand, found on the body of the man who was shot.

## THE ARMS DISCOVERIES.

Second Steward of U.S. Liner Arrested.

William E. Pitts, second steward of the U.S. President Jefferson, who is said to be an Australian, was taken into custody on arrival aboard the vessel yesterday by detectives from Police Headquarters. The charge, as indicated the other day, was that he was concerned with Smyth, an Australian, in an extensive importation of arms into the Colony, certain facts concerning which were disclosed by the seizure of a large consignment of arms at the Palace Hotel, where Smyth was staying.

Pitts has been brought before the Magistrate, the charges being that he imported 51 revolvers, nine Mausers, two Savage rifles, and 2,380 cartridges in one case, and 3,850 revolver cartridges and 4,400 Mauser cartridges in the second case. Alternatively, the accused is charged with possession of the arms.

He was remanded until next Friday on bail of \$5,000, which is the biggest amount of bail fixed for any of the four prisoners arrested in the case.

**Further Discoveries.**  
It is also reported that, anticipating another consignment of arms, an extensive search was made by the police officers immediately on the arrival of the President Jefferson. This is said to have resulted in the discovery of 3,850 revolver cartridges, and 4,400 rounds of Mauser pistol ammunition. Later another search was made and to the previous haul were added a further 1,900 rounds of revolver ammunition.

## THE CANTON LOAN.

Demonstrations of Protest Prohibited.

Our Canton correspondent states that the Labour Party, at a meeting, decided to join with the students in a procession to demonstrate their opposition to the loan. The chief of the Public Peace Bureau has, however, been instructed by the Civil Governor to take steps to prevent such a procession being held.  
The Civil Governor gave a tea party to journalists yesterday and explained to them the necessity for the loan and the terms thereof.

## THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Quarrel Between Conservatives and National Liberals.

London, October 31.  
A quarrel is developing between Conservatives and the National Liberals. According to political correspondents, local Conservative Associations are angered at Mr. Lloyd George's speeches ridiculing the Government and are increasingly adopting candidates to fight National Liberals.  
Mr. Lloyd George is described as being infuriated and as threatening reprisals.  
The headquarters of the National Liberals claim that they can put an additional hundred candidates in the field who are burning to fight Conservatives if the National Liberals are not given a fair chance. Mr. McCurdy told the Northampton Liberals that he, as Chief Whip, has refrained from sending National Liberals to oppose Independent Liberals, and he hoped his example would be followed by both sections.

**Safeguarding Ulster's Interests.**

London, October 31.  
A hundred and fifty of 300 Ulstermen, delegated to put in the election, have landed at Liverpool. They will be distributed in batches of ten in London and other cities. They bring a statement from Sir James Craig declaring that it is incumbent on Ulster to resist the revision of boundaries which Mr. Lloyd George promised Sinn Fein and are seeking assurances from British Parliamentary candidates that the new Government will safeguard Ulster's interests.

## THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Possible Revival of Trade.

London, October 31.  
In a speech before the Federation of British Industries at Edinburgh, Colonel O.C. Armstrong, President, expressed the opinion that a possible revival of trade was in sight. He urged a readjustment of Reparations claims and advocated a round-table conference with a view to a prompt and reasonable compromise. The situation was so serious that immediate and drastic action was necessary. He referred to the retarding influence of hostile tariff barriers and suggested that British manufacturers should look outside of Europe for example, South America and the Far East. He said German competition was weakening as her financial position became worse, while the United States policy with regard to tariffs and Inter-Allied Debts would considerably react upon her power to compete in external markets.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

## CHAN AND SUN.

Rumours of Reconciliation.

There are rumours in Canton, says our correspondent there, of a possible reconciliation between General Chan King-ming, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Hu Sang-chi, who was Dr. Sun's chief military leader in the Northern Expedition.

These rumours are based on the fact that Chu Shiu-ching, who was Chief of the General Staff at Dr. Sun's headquarters before the latter's flight from Canton, has recently made frequent visits to Canton and Shanghai and has just left Canton for Foochow.

## INCREASE YOUR CHANCES.

Don't you want to win \$50? Remember that the more coupons you send in, the greater will be your chance.  
Look out for the tips by "Quiz" in to-morrow's "Telegraph." They may help you to decide on doubtful matches.  
Entries must reach this office not later than noon on Saturday.

## C. E. M. S. SOCIAL.

Winter Season Opened.

The Cathedral branch of the Church of England Men's Society opened their winter season last night with an enjoyable social in the Cathedral Hall. There was a short address by the Rev. Copley Moyle, in which the speaker explained the objects of the Society and expressed the hope that their activities this season would be as successful as last year.

The gathering then settled down to an excellent musical programme, which was arranged by Mr. T. P. M. Bavan, who also acted as accompanist. Songs were rendered by Messrs. T.G. Paterson, E. T. Crocker and A. Hopkins. Mr. G. W. C. Burnett furnished a rather fine recitation and Mr. W. T. Savage gave a number of very amusing conjuring tricks. There was also an interesting exhibition of Chinese boxing, sword and spear exercises.

The Rev. G. E. S. Updell (Hon. Sec.) was responsible for the arrangements, which were excellently carried out. Refreshments were served during the course of the evening and the gathering was in every way a splendid success.

## SATURDAY'S FETE.

Some of Its Features.

Last year, it may be remembered, the Naval and Dockyard staff at the Women's League and Ministering Children's League fete was constructed to represent the "Mayflower" and ladies in Puritan costumes served ship. This year a model of H. M. S. Tamar will be the naval contribution to the decorative scheme of the Fete, though it is hardly to be supposed that the ladies will again be dressed to suit their environment.

Kowloon Dock appears on the list of stalls this year, but it should be added that in other years the Dock has rendered assistance in many ways without having its name definitely attached to any particular enterprise. The side shows promise to be extremely enterprising this year. Many previous successes are included and novelties added. Acknowledgments should certainly be made of the way Government House and all its messages and hereditaments are placed at the disposal of the organisers. Already matsheds have appeared on the lawns and permission has been given for the slopes at the back of the house to be converted into a miniature golf course.

## CHANGING HONGKONG.

The Military Dock Scheme.

If the local Government's Military Dock scheme is approved by the Government at Home, there will be some drastic alterations made to the Colony during the course of the next few years.

Murray Barracks and Parade Ground and Victoria Barracks are to disappear, the troops being shifted to Kowloon. It is a big proposition and will take time and money, but the land which will be available for new roads, building sites and general improvement of the Colony should well re-pay the outlay.

It is the Government's intention to widen Queen's Road and to improve this portion of the town in several ways. As has been stated before, there is a scheme to bring the Peak Tramway down into Ice House Street. The tram will probably run over some of the land taken over from the Military, and Garden Road will cease to exist.

The scheme was submitted to the Home Government as long ago as the middle of the year and a reply may be expected by any time, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher) told a Telegraph representative this morning. The scheme has been gone into thoroughly and the authorities are ready to commence operations as soon as a favourable reply is received.

The first work to be done, if the Home Government approve, will be on Murray Barracks. Quarters will be erected in the neighbourhood of Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, which is to be entirely re-modelled and as soon as they are ready the troops from Murray Barracks can be shifted and work begun on the huge area taken over.

Victoria Barracks will be taken over later, but it is the Government's intention not to interfere with Wellington Barracks, on the other side of the road, as it is considered inadvisable to denude the Island of troops altogether. In time, too, the Indian troops at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, are to be housed in new quarters, and as the scheme progresses many other alterations will be carried out.

As was reported some time ago, King's Park is to be laid out as recreation grounds. When this work is completed the Kowloon Cricket Club will move over there and their present ground given up to the Military authorities and will be used in connection with this scheme.

Murray Barracks and Victoria Barracks occupy a considerable area, and if the scheme for the removal of the troops to Kowloon is approved, it will mean that the tremendous tract of land between Queen's Road and Kennedy Road will be given over to commercial, residential and other more useful purposes, in connection with the rapid development of the Colony.

## WANTED A MOTOR.

With a sum of \$550, Tam Sai, who lives in Square Street, had hopes that he would become the owner of a motor-car. He accordingly fell in with a suggestion from a friend that he should entrust his money to the latter, who said he would be able to purchase a car at the price. Two months elapsed and still the friend did not turn up. However, an accidental meeting the other day gave Tam the opportunity to enquire from his friend the progress of the negotiations. The friend stated that everything was going on all right and that Tam might expect his ambition to be realised very shortly. Since then neither the friend nor the car has been forthcoming, and Tam has now come to realise that he has been duped, and has accordingly laid a complaint with the police.

## Chinese Duped by a Friend.

## CANTON LABOUR TROUBLES.

Textile Workers Threaten to Strike.

Workers in the various textile industries are demanding that their employers stop discounting their pay, says the Canton Times. On account of the sudden rise of cotton yarn prices some time ago the textile concerns in the city took the measure of decreasing the wages of their employees in order to lessen the loss they had to suffer. As the prices of cotton yarns continue to drop, the workers now feel that it is not fair for the employers to continue reducing their pay.

A meeting of more than fifty representatives of the many thousand textile workers in the city was held yesterday, at the Kiangnan Guild House, in Ho Fun Kai, to discuss the matter. It was resolved that if the employers do not comply with their request, a general strike will be called.

The watch-makers in Canton, who are on strike for higher pay, have decided to form a watch company. The capital will be subscribed by the labourers themselves. All labourers who are out of work on account of the strike will be given jobs in this establishment on a profit-sharing plan.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Army v. Tamar.

The following will represent the Army XV. against the Tamar at 4.15 p.m. on Friday, at the Club ground, Happy Valley: Pte. Pyle, Capt. Hayes-Newington, Lieut. Hogbin, Lieut. Mortimer, Lieut. Leader, Lieut. Davies, Lieut. Beedard, Lieut. Boyce, Capt. Bingham, Lieut. Thompson, Capt. Collins, Lieut. Hammond, Pte. O'Malley, Pte. Barton, Sgt. Wilson.

## News in To-day's New Advertisements.

"The Thief" is being shown at the World Theatre to-night—Pages 7 and 12.  
The Swatow Trading Company has a sale now on—Page 4.  
The attraction at the Star Theatre to-night is "Pettigrow's Girl"—Pages 4 and 12.  
Messrs. C. H. Lyson and J. M. Hall, have commenced practice as Messrs. Lyson and Hall, Solicitors—Page 4.  
The firm of Geo. P. Lamert is now known as Geo. P. and H. A. Lamert—Page 4.

## LISTEN!

To-day advertising is recognised as a modern improvement that no business can afford to do without.

The Coronet's principal picture to-night is "The Flame of Life," whilst at the Kowloon Theatre is being shown "The Woman in Room 13"—Page 2.  
Messrs. Der A Wing and Co., advertise decorative tissue papers—Page 5.  
A furnished bedroom is to let on the upper levels—Page 4.  
Rowing members of the V.R.C. should consult the notice on page 4.  
Members of the British Legion should let the Hon. Secretary know if they are going to attend the Armistice Day Service—Page 4.

## To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5. 9/10d.

## The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—30.01. Temperature—71. Humidity—58.

## Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting up time to-day 5.47 p.m.

NOTICE

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS. KOWLOON.

HAIR-BOUR REPAIRS Call Flag "L"

Tugs, Barges, Light Draft and High Speed Vessels and Motor Craft.

Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.

Phones—

Works.....Kowloon 21

Manager.....Kowloon 633

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Complete stock. Best terms. Immediate delivery.

SINCON & CO.,

Established A. D. 1880.

100 LUNG T. Phone Central 515.

PIANO

FOR HIRE At moderate Prices.

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY.

94A Wanchai Road.

PHONE CENTRAL 2127.

THE FAVOURITE INVENTION OF THOMAS A. EDISON

"THE PHONOGRAPH WITH A SONG"

IS HERE.

THE EDISON MUSIC STORE

187 FLEMING STREET, KOWLOON.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

100 bags of 375 lbs. net.

100 bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MRS. H. SUGA

MR. U. SUGA

No. 11, D'Aguilar Street, 2nd Floor.

NOTICE



GERM

PROOF

Rapio In action.

Easy to

clean.

THE FAR EAST BUILDING CO.

No. 42 and 44, Des Voeux Road,

Central

Phone No. 2822, Central.

J. B. LAL,

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN FROM

Calcutta, India, who has been practicing in Hongkong for many years.

He has been successful in curing many cases of cholera, dysentery, and other diseases.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Geneva, Oct. 31.

During the debate on the representation of countries outside Europe on the governing body at the International Labour Conference, Mr. Joshi, (India) contended that such countries were entitled to more than twenty-five per cent. representation. They would not consent to the proposed changes, which would permanently fix their representation. Mr. Basu (India), who opposed the proposal to appoint six States on the governing body, quoted the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and eloquently urged, amid applause, India's claims to representation.

OBITUARY.

London, Oct. 31.

The death is announced of the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan. (Father Vaughan, son of the late Col. Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire, and brother of the late Cardinal B. Vaughan, was born on Aug. 20, 1847. As a professed Father of the Society of Jesus for 18 years, he took an active and conspicuous part in the life of Manchester until 1901, when he moved to London to work among the poor at Westminster and in the East End. He travelled through the Far East in 1910, and lectured in China and Japan. The late Father Vaughan was the author of numerous publications, among the best known of his works being "The Menace of the Empty Cradle" and "The Worker's Right to Live.")

COURT MARTIAL ON LOSS OF H.M.S. SPEEDY.

Malta, Oct. 31.

The Court Martial on the officers of H.M.S. destroyer Speedy, which sank in seven minutes in the Sea of Marmara, on September 21, as the result of a collision with a Dutch trawler, whereby ten of the crew of the Speedy were drowned, found that the Speedy was run down by the Dutch trawler, through the latter not displaying visible port lights.

The Court reprimanded the British gunner for negligence and acquitted the other survivors.

WASHINGTON AND THE NEAR EAST.

Paris, Oct. 31.

In a detailed reply to the invitation to attend the Lausanne Conference, the American Ambassador to France outlines the American views as being:

Adequate protection of all philanthropic, religious and educational institutions; complete liberty of commerce; the protection of minorities; the freedom of the Straits and the affirmation of the policy of the open door.

U. S. TARIFFS.

New York, Oct. 31.

The Customs officials announce that the new tariffs up to the present have not resulted in a reduction in the volume of imports, the prices of which have considerably increased.

BRITISH SCHOONER RELEASED.

Washington, Oct. 31.

The authorities have ordered the release of the British schooner Grace and Ruby because they are unable to prove she illegally communicated with the shore.

BANDITS IN HONAN.

Peking, Oct. 31.—Reports from

Honan state that a party of well-

armed and equipped brigands,

formerly Chao-ti's troops, reached

Leima, near Chumien, and at-

tacked a detachment of General

Chin. On learning of the attack,

General Chin sent re-

inforcements to the spot and the

bandits were defeated.—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 31.—It is an

officially reported here that Marshal

Tsun, who has been telegraphed to

the President and Premier, owing to

the proposed transfer of Peking

has been created much discontent

in Honan and that the order should

be cancelled.—Reuter.

POLITICAL RESEARCH.

Peking, Oct. 31.—Dr. Wang

Chung-hui, the Premier, in his

official capacity attended the open-

ing of the Political Research

Commission on October 28th. The

Commission consists of 192 mem-

bers of the 1920 Parliament, who

were unable to obtain seats when

Parliament was restored.—Reuter.

WITH THE CHORUS.

At The Star Theatre.

Showing today and tomorrow

only at the Star Theatre, Jesse

Lasky's production "Petticoats"

is a picture of a charming girl

and a charming boy and of New York's

Great White Way. The picture

mentioned in the title is not a bad

one, but it is an exceptional girl

who is the main attraction.

That is the path of those in the

profession. Therefore the story as

presented in this special film will

be of particular interest to those

who are always expecting to see

the general rule, and I think Clayton

in the role of the charming girl

will touch a responsive chord in

the hearts of those of the audience

who are sentimentally inclined.

RES. MILLER AND PARSONS

TWENTY-TWO GERMANS.

The German Government has

received news that M. Millerand

has pardoned 22 German prison-

ers, who are still at Toulon. Four

others have received reduction of

sentences.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Opium Smuggling.

Sir.—There is one point in the Colonial Secretary's speech, at the Legislative Council last week, on smuggling, to which I wish to take the strongest exception. The Colonial Secretary states: (a) "It is the experience of this Government that ship's officers do smuggle, and that they do receive money for shutting their eyes to what is going on;" also (b) "The Government has made it a rule that prosecutions are not to be instituted unless it is possible to prove negligence or connivance on the part of the ship's officers." Further (c) "Cases occur in which a hole is cut in an engine-room bulkhead, or the panelling is removed bodily from the saloon, in which cases there is either gross neglect of duty or some connivance by the responsible officer."

That is an extremely serious charge to bring against anyone, and particularly against men belonging to a service which the King has honoured by calling "My Merchant Service;" and it is difficult to believe that a responsible Government servant would bring it without proof. As one of the Service members in this way, I would request information on the following points:

1. How many prosecutions have been instituted against shipping companies in which it was "possible to prove negligence and connivance on the part of the ship's officers?"

2. What was the nationality of the shipping companies?

3. What was the nationality of the ship's officer?

As the statement by the Colonial Secretary stands at present, it is impossible to know whether it is aimed at His Majesty's Merchant Service or some other quarter, and in fairness to the former, owners and officers alike, that point should be made clear without any equivocation.

A second point in the speech I want to refer to, which is equally offensive, is that mentioned in (a). Anyone as high up in the Government service as a Colonial Secretary, is, I presume, expected to know what he is talking about—anyhow when he speaks in public.

Does he know, or does he not know, the conditions under which the Master and crew of Hongkong ships are worked? Probably not; but as, certainly, very few of the public, who might possibly have read his speech, know—and I am, probably for my sin, in a previous existence, have experienced these conditions, and probably shall do so again, it might perhaps be enlightening if I set them down.

To begin with, there is probably only one white man aboard the ship,—i.e., the Master, who is a European, and he is much more likely, in these times, to be a Chinese, (uncertified of course) the owner makes it quite clear that the Master is carried solely to navigate the ship from port to port, and to enter and to clear the ship. In part he is not wanted in the ship, and he never leaves the bridge, all his accommodation being up there. Furthermore the fact is emphasized by the owner that the Commodore is the owner's representative, as regards the whole working of the ship; very often the owner and the commodore are one and the same person.

Should the Master be foolish enough to go outside his own job, and attempt to interfere with anything that goes on, he would very quickly find himself on the beach. Under such conditions will the Colonial Secretary condescend to enlighten an ignorant sailor-man as to where the "gross neglect of duty" or "connivance" comes in, when

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holes are cut in engine-room bulkheads, presumably at sea when the Master is on the bridge, or in the decks, where the is either on the bridge or on shore? We cannot all serve in "Empress" boats, with dozens of officers and engineers, and hundreds of a trained crew, and it is quite bad enough to have to go to sea in some of these death traps—witness the fate of the Tung-hing and Saichou last week—with the scum of the Praya forming the majority of the crews, without having mud thrown at us by people who either know the conditions of service—in which it seems pretty scandalous that things are not improved—or do not know, in which case silence would become them better.

Yours etc. SEA JAY. Hongkong, 31st Oct., 1922.

The Star Ferry Service.

Sir.—I am seeking the hospitality of your columns to enquire if it is not possible for the Star Ferry Company to run an extra launch for the convenience of those residents of the Peninsula who go over to Hongkong to attend social functions on Wednesday and Saturday nights. It is unnecessary to mention the difficulties one has to experience in travelling in small craft in rough weather, and I hope the management will see its way to run a special ferry from Hongkong

at 1.00 or 1.15 a.m. for late-comers from Repulse Bay, and if necessary make a small charge for all passengers, whether they be ticket-holders or not. Something ought to be done in view of the rapid approach of the north-east monsoon.

A slight alteration in the present schedule is also suggested, viz., that there should be a launch leaving Kowloon side every evening at 8.55 and another at 9.05 for those who patronise the Theatre; and I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of all residents on the mainland when I say that this will be much appreciated. This would only entail putting on an extra ferry, and the 9 o'clock boat could be eliminated. Enclosing my card.—Yours etc., KOWLOONITE. Kowloon, 31st Oct., 1922.

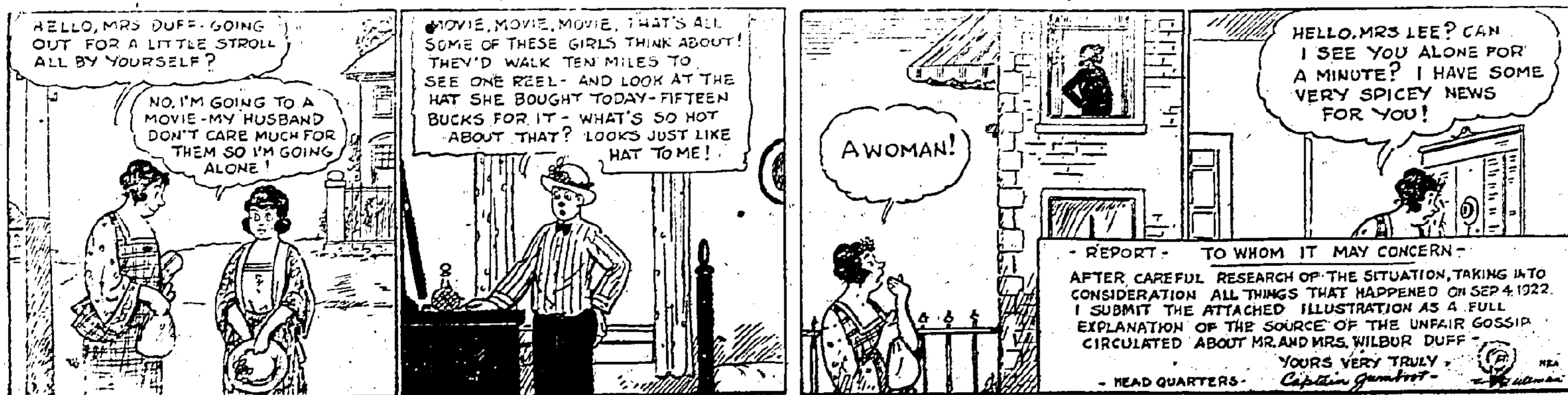
"KEEPING OUT FUGITIVES." "People speaking a strange dialect will have to find shop security," or presumably be resigned to prison. This is the order issued by General Ho Fengling to police in the Lungshui district of Shanghai, as the neighbourhood is thought to be a sanctuary for disbanded Fukienese soldiers.

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DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

The Captain's Report.

BY ALLMAN



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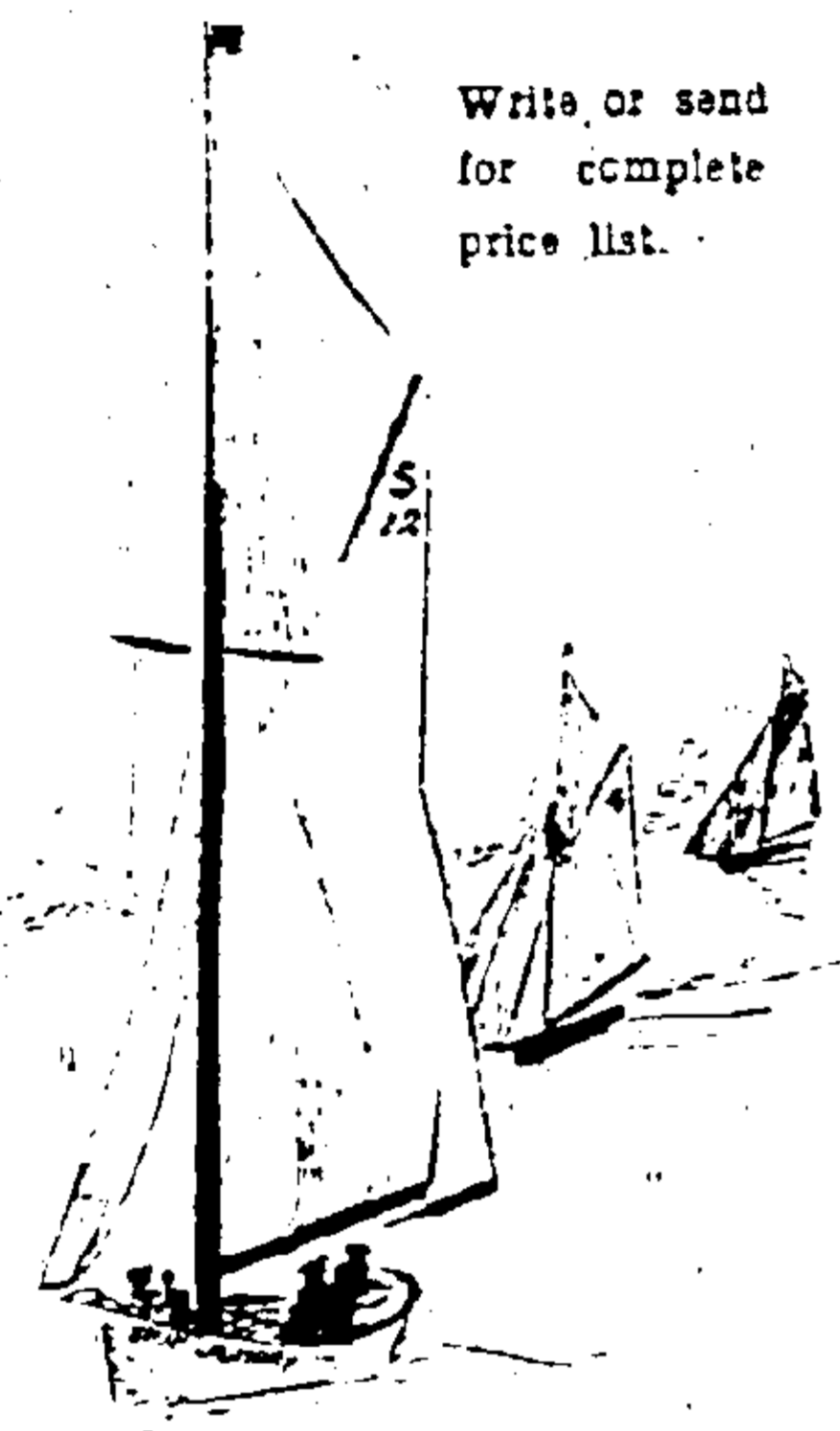
Tel. Kowloon 32.

4, Beaconsfield Arcade.

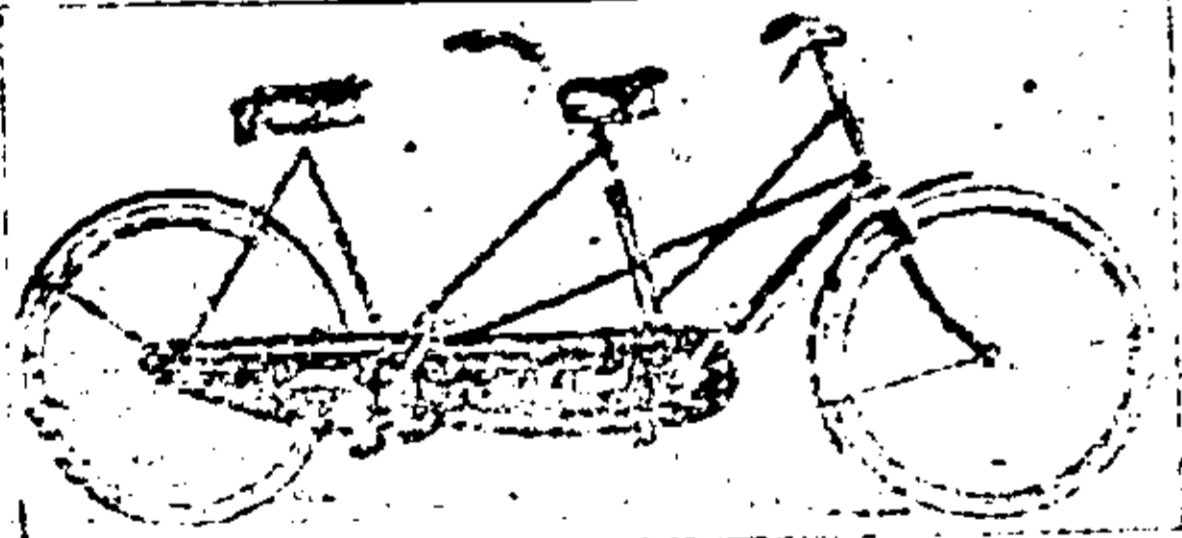
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## THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

## NOTICE TO SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS.

We are instructed by the Ministry of Communications, Peking, that owing to the advanced cost of both working and materials, the following increased rates will be charged for Domestic telegrams in China as from the 1st. November, 1922.

	Ordinary Telegrams	
	Foreign	Chinese.
To places of same city	8 cts. p. wd.	4 cts. p. wd.
Do. Kwongtung Province	16	8
Do. the other provinces	30	15
	Press Telegrams	
	Foreign	Chinese
To all places in China	8 cents per wd.	4 cts. p. wd.
Government Telegrams		
at half of the above rate. Ordinary rate.		
Urgent Telegrams		
at triple of the above ordinary rate.		

## FRENCH LESSONS.

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## A VETERAN EDITOR.

## The Late Mr. J. D. Clark.

The late Mr. J. D. Clark, M.J.I., veteran editor of the *Shanghai Mercury*, who has just died, aged 82, was born at Halesworth, Suffolk, on August 12, 1840, and was educated privately first, and afterwards at Norwich Grammar School. When quite a youth, he severed his connexion with home and country and, we believe, took part in the Italian campaign under Garibaldi. This was the start of an adventurous career, says the *N. C. D. News*, in the course of which he travelled over many seas and continents. After serving in the Royal Navy, he has related that he served as an enlisted man in either one or two of the navies of South American Republics, and he also made an adventurous trip on foot across the South American continent. He was again in the naval service when he arrived in the Far East in 1861, and was present when the actions of Shimoposeki and Kagoshima were fought.

In 1865 he left the Navy, and helped to establish two foreign newspapers in Japan—the *Rising Sun* and the *Nagasaki Express*. Coming to Shanghai in 1875, he began business here as a broker and general merchant, and four years later established the *Shanghai Mercury*, in partnership with the late Mr. Rivington, this paper absorbing the *Shanghai Courier*. The *Shanghai Mercury* and *Shanghai Courier* were the first evening foreign newspapers in China, and through the energy of Mr. Clark, the *Mercury* quickly became a financial success, though started on a very limited capital. The *Celestial Empire*, a weekly edition of the *Mercury*, followed a few years later, and Mr. Clark in his later years was very fond of relating stories of newspaper work in Shanghai half-a-century ago, when at times he had to assist in his own composing room.

## Business Activities.

In Shanghai, Mr. Clark was prominent in many different business connexions, and has been for many years a very able managing director of the firm of Hall & Holtz, Ltd. He was Vice-President for some time of the board of directors of the "Sincere" and was also, in its early days, a director of the Amherst Rubber Estates, Ltd. His chief work, however, was in connexion with the *Shanghai Mercury*, in which he took a very active part from the time of its institution. For many years he acted as editor, but during the last 10 years left the editorial work to Mr. R. D. Neish and himself officiated in the capacity of advisor and editor-in-chief. When the *Shanghai Mercury* became the property of a limited company, Mr. Clark was appointed Chairman of the board of directors, a position he has held since the formation of the company.

For several years his health has been failing and he has, under medical advice, taken long holidays. He went home in 1920 for a holiday of seven or eight months, and returned in greatly improved health, but during the last few months he had several times to call for medical attention, one of his recent attacks being facial paralysis. Recently he went to Kuling, a summer resort at which he was accustomed to spend the hot season, and returned a few weeks ago, apparently in the best of health.

In Shanghai, Mr. Clark did much philanthropic work in an unostentatious way, and the news of his death will be received with sincere regret by many friends here, as well as at home.

He leaves one daughter, formerly Miss Minnie Clarke, but now married, who served prominently as a nursing sister during the war and was one of the few nurses present at the siege of Antwerp. She was in Shanghai for some time after the Armistice, as a nurse at the Victoria Nursing Home, but left for Europe again two years ago.

## A CHURCH BUDGET.

In view of the work done and the correspondence handled, the Bishop of Manchester gathers from business men that the administrative work of the National Assembly of the Church of England could not be done more cheaply. "Administration" figures in the whole expenses of the National Assembly and of the four houses of Convocation.

## THE RETROCESSION OF WEIHAIWEI.

## No Rights for British Navy.

Replying to the speech of Mr. Blunt, the British Officer Administering the Government of Weihaiwei, at the opening meeting of the Weihaiwei Retrocession Joint Commission on October 2, Mr. M. T. Liang, the head of the Chinese Commission, said—

"We have just heard an interesting opening speech from His Honour Mr. Blunt, the Officer Administering the Government of Weihaiwei, a territory which is to engage immediately our attention."

"He made reference to the recent famine relief work here in which the community contributed some \$70,000, which will undoubtedly be remembered by all with everlasting gratitude. Though sad, the occasion, evincing deep sympathies in all quarters, will go down in the history of Weihaiwei as one of its illuminating chapters."

"As regards the administration to which Mr. Blunt has alluded, I need hardly repeat what I have frequently said, that we admire what we have seen and that when the Territory has been retroceded it will be our duty to maintain its present efficiency."

"We have come here this morning to discuss what may appear to be a problem—as most international adjustments are, here may be little differences of opinion, arising now and then, but if we would on these occasions imagine ourselves in one another's boots, as we say at times, these differences will disappear."

"We truly rely upon the British delegates, in the negotiation, that are to take place immediately, to keep in mind that there are other spots in China which in the course of time must also be returned to us, and that what they desire to have may establish precedents difficult for our Government in the future. They are, therefore, in a position to ease our future situation, and we are confident that they will do so."

"We are hopeful that the arrangements reached here will be approved by our respective Governments."

## THE WASHINGTON UNDERTAKING.

"With reference to the conditions stated in Mr. Balfour's letter to our Minister here in Washington that there must be certain matters of detail to attend to and dispose of to the satisfaction of our two Governments before the transfer can be effected—such matters as the making of arrangements which will permit His Majesty's ships to use Weihaiwei during the summer months as heretofore, without restriction or harbour dues, to land, store and ship without restrictions or duty goods for naval use and to retain properties for the above purpose, these points evidently come within the agenda of this morning's discussion."

"Before making any remarks, whether the above conditions are in harmony with the spirit and findings of the Washington Conference or not, I beg to call the attention of your Honour and amiable Commissioners of His Majesty's Government to the Treaty between all Nine Powers relating to the principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China—to this Treaty the British Government and our Government as well as amongst the signatory powers. In this Treaty we find—

Article 1.  
The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree: (1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China; (4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the right of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such States."

Article 2.  
The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding, either with one another or individually or collectively, which would infringe or impair the principles stated in Article 1."

Again, Article 6 states:  
The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war to which China is not a party; and China declares that when she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality."

"I beg also to call your attention to a statement made by Mr. Balfour at the fifth plenary session of the Washington Conference that, 'The

circumstances under which Weihaiwei thus came under the control of Great Britain have not only fundamentally changed, but they have altogether disappeared. The rest of the province of Shantung is now handed back under suitable conditions to the complete sovereignty of China. Under like suitable conditions I have to announce that Great Britain proposes to hand back Weihaiwei to the country within whose frontier it lies."

## CHINA'S NEED OF A HARBOUR.

"No doubt, when Mr. Balfour made the above statements he had in mind the necessity of using Weihaiwei in time to come as a sanatorium or summer resort for British ships of war coming from the tropical or southern portions of the China station. Indeed, it is important to look out for the health of British naval officers and men. But is it not of far greater importance not to force the fact that the Chinese Navy has not had a home to take shelter in since the British occupation of Weihaiwei? Great Britain has already declared at the Washington Conference that Weihaiwei is to be returned under suitable conditions to the complete sovereignty of China. The Chinese Government and people naturally expected that on the good faith and generosity of the British Government the Chinese Navy is now to have her home—the only naval harbour—returned to her so that her independence may no longer be threatened as heretofore. Whatever suitable conditions Mr. Balfour might have in mind at the Washington Conference they certainly could not be contrary to the spirit and words of the Nine Power Treaty."

"Naturally China being one of the signatory Powers who are obliged to live up to the spirit and word of the said treaty she is not at liberty to make commitments which would violate the sanctity of that treaty. Though the motive which prompted the British Government to ask for those conditions as mentioned in Mr. Balfour's letter may appear innocent enough, yet for China to land stores and ship without restriction or duty goods required for naval use in Weihaiwei will constitute no less an act wilfully committed to the breach of that faithful pledge which China had given and had been given at Washington as embodied in the Nine Power Treaty. And it is the firm belief of the Chinese Commission that Great Britain who has always enjoyed the highest international respect and has been the unflinching champion of righteousness will not view with indifference a breach of international faith of such grave nature, still less will she tempt China to do so."

"Therefore, the Chinese Commissioners, being guided by the principles laid down by the treaty between all Nine Powers are now prepared to discuss only these conditions—which will not impair the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial integrity of the Chinese Republic."

"After considering the question from all points of view we can welcome His Majesty's ships into Weihaiwei Harbour as guests only."

## PERTINENT PARS.

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Police tell us that ginger ale often has the accent on the first syllable in ginger."

We live expensively to impress people who live expensively to impress us."

Paul Poirot says it takes a man to dress women properly. Yes, Paul, one with a big salary."

There is a big rice crop. Heaven help the boarders."

Our oil output is increasing. And since school opened the castor oil intake is increasing."

When you see a man laughing he may be a coal dealer who has just looked at the calendar."

The man who talks to himself wants to hear something he can believe."

Turkish atrocities are being committed in Asia Minor, and smoked elsewhere."

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## CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES  
**THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.**  
 COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "MALAYA" having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th of Nov. 1922, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 4th of Nov. 1922, at 10 a.m. All Claims must reach us before the 7th of November, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD.**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 30th. October, 1922.

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## CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
**SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

Steamship "ARMAND BEHIC" Consignees of cargo from Marseilles, also cargo ex M.S. "COMMISSAIRE RAMEL" from Cognac &c., in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon to-day requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 2nd. November, 1922 at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th. November 1922, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 2nd. November 1922, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
**R. RODENFUSER,**  
 Actg. Agent.  
 Hongkong, 27th. October, 1922.

## A PODICURE

AND  
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## CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
**THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, INC.**

The Steamship "EDMORE" having arrived from Seattle, Wash., via ports, on October, 30th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., at Kowloon and stored at consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Nov. 4th. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Nov. 6th. will be subject to rent. No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

**THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, INC.**  
 United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Managing Agents.  
**THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, INC.**  
 No. 4, Des Voeux Road.  
 Hongkong 31st. Oct. 1922.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, INC.**

The Steamship "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" having arrived from Manila on Oct. 31st, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., at Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Nov. 4th. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Nov. 6th. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

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 United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Managing Agents.  
**THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, INC.**  
 No. 4, Des Voeux Road,  
 Hongkong, 31st. Oct. 1922.

## CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

From YOKOHAMA via NAGOYA, OSAKA, KOBE & NAGASAKI.  
 The Company's Steamship "PANAMA MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed. Goods not cleared by the 5th. Nov., 1922 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.  
**OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**  
 Y. YASUDA,  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, 30th. Oct., 1922.

**THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.**  
 SILIMPOON COAL.

THE undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN British North Borneo or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates. Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebattik is 23 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebattik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to  
**BRADLEY & CO. LTD.**  
 Agents,  
 The OWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

## JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MRS. S. UZUNOVE.  
 2nd. Floor, Wanchai Garage,  
 18, Praya East, Wanchai.

## DON'T WORRY

You often do when choosing a Xmas Present to send your friends at home, you don't know what to buy. A Photo of yourself or your children taken by  
**MEE CHEUNG.,**  
 PHOTOGRAPHERS,  
 always pleases.

## MASSAGE

H. Morita,  
 N. Akaji,  
 H. Sugita.  
 23, Wyndham Street.  
 Telephone.—Central 4395.

## NOTICE.

**MOTOR BOATS FOR SALE.**

The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern Motor Launch "ENRICA" (Built of Steel). Length overall—55' 0". Breadth moulded—11' 6". Draught moulded—3' 6". D. W. capacity on above draft—5 tons. Speed—8 1/2 knots. Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors, each 30 h.p. Installed with Electric Light. Price \$10,000 or near offer.

The Motorboat "KEIKUNO" (Built of Teak). Length overall—29 3/10'. Breadth—7 1/2'. Draught (approximate)—18". Engine—"Kelvin" Paraffin Motor.

Price \$1,800 or near offer.  
 APPLY  
**NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,**  
 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1915), LTD.**

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 9th. November, 1922 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th. September 1922, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 31st. October, 1922 until THURSDAY, the 9th. November 1922, both days inclusive.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 19th. October, 1922.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Agents for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday. The favorite passenger steamer "HAI-MUN" sails for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday. Agents, Messrs. Charles E. Beyer, 111, Wing Lok Street.

**MING YUEN STUDIO.**  
 14, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Artistic photographs for all occasions.  
 Call or 'Phone Central No. 4310.

**MRS. SEKAI**  
 MASSAGE

THE CANTON BANK, 2nd. Floor,  
 No. 2, DUDDELL ST. HONGKONG

£3,000 FROM BREAKFAST TABLES.

In 12 months £3,000 has been received by the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution from breakfast-table collections by hotel proprietors.

Victor Supremacy

**THE VICTROLA.**

the only instrument recognised by the World's Artists. Ask Musicians for a Catalogue

## YEE SANG FAT CO.

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Everything on Sale

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BEYOND BELIEF.

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speak for itself.

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## YEE SANG FAT CO.

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SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPHANDLERS AND  
 HARDWARE MERCHANTS.  
 25, WING WOO ST.  
 CENTRAL.

PHONE CENTRAL NO. 1110.

## BRUNSWICK RECORDS.

Watch "South China Morning Post" for new announcements.  
**YVANOVICH & CO.**  
 Dist. ibutors.

## TAI LEE CHAN

Established 1884.

**METAL GOODS and SUNDRY HARDWARE**  
 Telephone Central 1993. 119, Jervois Street

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## DENNISON'S DECORATED PAPER PRODUCTS.

Lunch sets for picnics and parties.  
 Crepe Shelf Paper.  
 Tissue Napkins.

EFFECTIVE YET INEXPENSIVE.

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Including Chocolates, Caramels, Almonds, Bonbons,  
Neugat, Peppermint Lumps, etc., etc.

Elegant Boxes, Rush Hampers and Gift Baskets.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., Ltd.

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# NEW VICTOR RECORDS TO-DAY.

S. MOUTRIE &amp; CO., LTD.

CALL AND INSPECT

OUR

ALL METAL

REFRIGERATORS

MOUNTED ON CASTORS WILL NOT WARP

COCKROACH &amp; ANT PROOF

HARDWARE DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFE WISEMAN

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RESTAURANT

For COMFORT and CONVENIENCE.

Complete New Service

THE IDEAL RESORT FOR ALL REFRESHMENTS.

Quick and Dainty Service at Popular Prices.

COFFEE A SPECIALITY ROASTED FRESH HOURLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Just Received

## The New Remington Portable Typewriter

A marvel of compactness.  
Fits in a case 4' high.  
Has Standard Keyboard.  
No shifting for figures.

MUSTARD &amp; CO.

17, Connaught Road, Central.

Tel. Central No. 1186.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 1st Nov., 1922.

## CONDITIONS AT CANTON.

Our contemporary the *Canton Times* takes occasion on the second anniversary (Oct. 28) of the successful return of the Canton army from Fukien and of the departure from Kwangtung of the Kwangsi militarists to survey the position of the Republic and of Canton in particular. Apparently our contemporary finds that the interval has been unsatisfactory, and much good work was undone or suspended in consequence of the recent conflict between Sun Yat-sen's supporters and General Chan King-ming. Now that the Sun party has been ejected, General Chan again has scope for demonstrating his talents as an administrator, of which he has already given gratifying tokens. General Chan, of course, is now Military Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Chan Chik-yue having been appointed Civil Governor; but it may be assumed that the former will continue to take a keen interest in the development and modernisation of South China, in which he will have a willing co-operator in the Civil Governor.

An enormous amount of work, it need scarcely be said, confronts the reformers. Our contemporary asks for a start. Are the Cantonese people to-day given the protection of the law? Outlining an answer to its question, the *Canton Times* says: "Until the people are assured of reasonable protection against corrupt officials and bandits and pirates, no genuine support may be expected by a government from the people." In which observation the existing defects are pretty clearly indicated. To these may be added, not the *hooligan* movement by Labour towards betterment, but the attempts by agitators at intimidation and the subversion of the normal process of law. How far Sun Yat-sen stood committed to this element was illustrated in the Chan Ping-sang and other cases. General Chan, while showing sympathy with the labour movement, is evidently much less disposed to pander to it, and under these circumstances there is hope of social evolution upon beneficial lines all round.

In regard to the points enumerated by our contemporary, while official corruption is less rife than in the northern capital, there is obviously still much to be remedied.

edled down in this part. Regarding bandits and pirates, who have been more active than ever during recent months, this state of things is largely accounted for by the preoccupation of the authorities over the internecine strife. With that trouble out of the way, or at least not pressing so directly, the authorities at Canton will have an opportunity to pursue the energetic policy outlined after the expulsion of the Sun party. The plan for quartering the troops away from the capital, which is now to be superintended by the police, should also conduce to the removal of friction. As the *Canton Times*, uttering a trite but fundamental maxim, says, legislators and officials should understand that their proper function is that of servants of the people. General Chan and the Civil Governor have shown some realisation of their responsibilities. Let them continue on these lines, and Canton, with its great potentialities, will go ahead.

## Not a "Fake."

We have just had our attention drawn to some comments by the *Japan Chronicle* on the Sun Yat-sen disclosures made by the *Hongkong Telegraph*. They are in rather sarcastic vein; in fact, the writer openly asserts that "the whole correspondence looks like a fake." On that point we would direct our contemporary's attention to the fact that Dr. Sun himself fully admits the authenticity of the documents, of which we may remark, we were convinced before we caused them to be published. We took special pains to see that we were not being hoaxed. In attempting to discredit our "scoop" the *Chronicle* has fallen into other errors also. For instance, in reference to the letter addressed by Dr. Sun to his Vice-Minister of Finance, our contemporary remarks:—"As it was written in March, 1922, when Dr. Sun was still in Canton, it must be considered extraordinary that he should address a letter of such a secret nature to a man whom he could see at any time he wanted." It may interest the *Chronicle*, however, to learn that Dr. Sun wrote that letter from his military expedition headquarters at Kweilin, as was clearly indicated in the translation which we published. Another point. Our contemporary observes that not a word is said about Russia in the telegram which was sent to Dr. Sun by his Berlin emissary, whereas the truth is that this emissary specially mentioned that von Hintz had long favoured the conclusion of an alliance between China, Germany and Russia, "a plan which is conformable to your secret purpose." But if even stronger evidence is needed that Russia was to be included in the scheme, we have it in Dr. Sun's own admission to that effect. In conclusion, we will only add that, in fairness to us, the *Chronicle* should retract some of its observations on the subject, in the light of the points which we have made clear above.

## Still Waiting.

Hongkong is still waiting on London for a final decision with regard to the military lands question. It does not hope to have this matter settled very hurriedly, for, on looking up old records, we find that this subject was a "live" one as far back as 1886, when a Commission appointed to enquire into the system of disposing of Crown land recommended the enlarging of the area in which inhabitants could live, by, amongst other things, the removal of the military establishments from the centre of the town. That was 35 years ago—and we are still waiting! But cannot something be done to expedite a decision? We are told that full agreement has been reached locally between the military authorities and the Government. Then why should London hang the whole business up? Nothing apparently is to be done to make Garden Road safer until this military lands issue is finally settled. But what is going to happen in the meantime? It will probably be some years before this thoroughfare is closed to wheeled traffic. And the mere expression of a hope that no motor accidents will occur, will not ward off disaster. Are we merely going to be wise after the event?

## DAY-BY-DAY.

THE MAN WHO WON'T STOP AT ANYTHING, GETS FURTHER THAN THE MAN WHO WON'T START AT ANYTHING.

One Chinese case of plague was notified yesterday.

The Haploing reports sighting a waterlogged junk in lat. 24°19'N, long. 118°17'E east.

An Indian girl, the little daughter of a constable in the Police Force, was seriously injured yesterday in a fall from the verandah of the first floor of her house, at No. 113 Belchers Street, West Point.

A robbery occurred in the village of Chi Man Yuen, at three o'clock this morning, when three men broke into an unoccupied house and stole from the occupier a purse containing a sum of money, the amount of which is not stated. They also carried away a silver watch and an opium pipe.

Our Canton correspondent states that six battalions of infantry have been created in conjunction with the water police scheme, these being placed under the control of General Chan Wing-sun. The latter is said to have despatched one battalion to Chiuhshan to take the place of Wong Hi-man, who has removed with his force to Dosing.

The Reading Circle of the Helena May Institute will begin its Winter Course to-morrow, November 2nd, at 10.30 a.m. when Professor Simpson will read a paper on "The Plays of John Galsworthy." On the following Thursday the members will read Galsworthy's play "Justice," and other meetings will be held on November 16th, 23rd, 30th, and December 7th, at the same hour. Anyone who is interested in the work of the Reading Circle is cordially invited to attend any of its meetings.

Sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed on a Chinese, at the Police Court this morning, for stealing a gold watch belonging to Sanitary Inspector Wood and a wristwatch belonging to Mr. V. Hast. It will be recalled that the defendant was committing a burglary at Cox's Path, Kowloon, and entered two houses occupied by the complainants. In endeavouring to make his escape, the defendant jumped over a verandah and broke his leg. He has just been discharged from Hospital.

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

To Be Revived.

In view of frequently expressed wishes by many residents, an effort is being made to revive interest in the Hongkong Philharmonic Society, which has been dormant since 1914, and a meeting of a few of the old members was held in the Hongkong Club on Tuesday evening to consider the question.

It was decided to ask His Excellency Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., to honour the Society by accepting the presidency, and His Excellency has been pleased to signify his willingness to do so.

The following gentlemen have accepted office:—Messrs. C. E. H. Beavis, J. Owen Hughes, E. J. Chapman, E. Ralphs, Honourable Mr. T. L. Perkins, Professor C. A. Middleton-Smith, Mr. T. P. M. Bevan (conductor), Mr. Eric Rice (pianist) and Mr. J. A. E. Bullock (Secretary). It is hoped that it will be possible to complete the list of officers in due course.

The Secretary will be glad to receive as early as possible the names of ladies and gentlemen who are willing to become members of the Society, active or otherwise. Those who are willing to give their assistance in choral or orchestral work are especially welcome. It should state whether their voices are soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, or bass, or the instrument which they are willing to play.

So soon as sufficient names are received, it is proposed to hold a general meeting at which all proposals for the ensuing season will be put before the members and days for practice notified.

It is sincerely hoped that the public will generously respond to this appeal for assistance.

Further notice will be given in the Press as to the date of the proposed meeting.

## ROUND THE TOWN.

[By "Gadabout."]

What sort of an existence does the average person at Home think we lead in Hongkong, I wonder? Do they really think we live in mud huts and go about in red shirts and all that kind of thing? I'm beginning to think some of 'em do. Perhaps they've an idea we live on pea-nuts and boiled rice, which we buy from the store in the main street. You know, the sort of place where you have a drinking saloon, general providers, dance hall and all combined. The proprietor, "Johnny" Ah Sin, quass and blood-stained knife complete, lounges on the verandah, chatting to the business community who spend most of the day reclining in long cane chairs, drinking fiery whisky and smoking Burma cheroots, while the scorpions and centipedes play rounders on the walls, I suppose. I honestly believe that's the kind of place some of 'em think we're exiled in. Reading between the lines, the writers of some of the letters that come my way seem to have some such conception of Hongkong.

But a letter brought by the last mail was the limit. The writer asks what sort of cigarettes and beer we get. And then he goes on to tell me all the latest news from the English papers, which Reuter told us five weeks ago. But that writer's not the only one. I've had quite a remarkable epistle before, and other people tell me some of their correspondents are just as bad. But you can quite understand it. I came across an old geography book the other day. It's the edition which is used in most schools at Home, and although I searched most diligently from cover to cover, I couldn't find Hongkong even mentioned.

Talking about the weird notions of some of the people in the Old Country about this part of the world, I'm not so sure that many of us aren't apt to forget quite a lot about their little corner of the Globe. We're almost as bad as they are, I suppose. We come out here and enter into the life around us to such an extent that after a few years we unconsciously begin to paint life at Home in glowing colours. Despite the dampeners sent out by Reuter at intervals about strikes, unemployment, high taxation and a dozen other little trials and tribulations which the folks at Home have to endure, most of us are inclined to forget the other side of the picture. Mr. G. Duncan's fine posters which he has done for the Ministering Children's League are a vivid reminder that all in the Old Country's not beer and skittles. The poster with the women and kids, shivering in the snow, brings the dark side home plainly enough. And maybe that's the widow and children of the pal who shared his last "fag" with you in a muddy trench one day. You got through and came out here; he didn't and he's "over there." What are you going to do about it? At the British Legion ball and the Esma dinner on Armistice night, I'll be surprised if there's not a little sign at both places: "Lest We Forget." If those three words aren't all a heap of humbug, go to Government House grounds on Saturday and show that you mean them. I went up for an hour or so last year and if it's anything the same this year, you'll find it quite interesting. And you needn't get scared you'll be rushed into buying half-a-dozen pin-cushions or a parcel of baby linen, or anything in that line; it's a cut above the usual bazaar.

Is anything being done about "Battling Key"? It's over a week ago now that Flynn accepted his challenge, but so far nothing further seems to have been heard of the matter. Some of us would like to see a fight. The combatants are willing; all it wants now is somebody to make the necessary arrangements. Come on, Hongkong Boxing Association and do your bit. And now here's another Chinese boxer come to the Colony looking for a scrap, Sung Kam-cha. He's a more hefty fellow than Key, scaling 168 pounds. He's got a rattling good record and claims that he's never been beaten. He's prepared to meet a man of any nationality. There should be somebody to meet him when the fleet returns. All we want now is for the Boxing Association to get busy and fix things up.

## A LONG SWIM.

Junk's Crew in Water Six Hours.

The master of a junk called at the Harbour Office yesterday morning, in an exhausted condition, and unfolded a story, which, if true, is one of the most remarkable tales of the sea ever told.

His junk ran into a gale on Oct. 29th, while proceeding from Cheung Chau to the fishing grounds, ten miles south of Waglan. Some twenty-five miles from land, the craft capsized. The master and crew of seven took to the water and were swimming until picked up by another fishing junk at four o'clock the next morning, six hours later. The survivors were brought to Hongkong on Monday night.

## CANTON ITEMS.

New Mayor Appointed.

Our Canton correspondent states that Mr. Kam Chang has been appointed Mayor in place of Mr. Ng Fei. The latter was only serving in an acting capacity, and his status was not considered sufficient in subscribing his signature to the foreign loan. Accordingly in deference to the wishes of the China Alliance Company, Mr. Kam is being appointed to the post and will assume duties on Monday next.

A general meeting of the National Educational Union held in Canton has decided to lodge a protest with the Ministry of Communications and of Education against the proposed increases in the costs of telegrams and postage. It points out that such things as printing matter are vital to the interests of education and suggests that if any increase is contemplated it should not be extended to the postage on books or other printed matter.

A committee of 28 members, 18 representing the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly and 10 the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, is now at work examining the accounts of the note-circulation department of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung in order to certify the amount of notes in circulation.

The budget of the Education Department of the Municipality for the 11th Year of the Republic was submitted to the Municipal Executive Council for approval yesterday. The total amounted to \$840,000.

Salt Commissioner Chang Shan-fan has addressed a despatch to General Chan King-ming and Governor Chan Chik-yue reporting that owing to the recent political dispute in Kwangtung, the salt revenue receipts have been greatly affected, as many dishonest merchants have taken advantage of the opportunity to either plot with some military men or to impersonate as soldiers to smuggle salt openly. As the salt preventive police force cannot very well do their duty amid such chaos in the province, it is therefore requested that orders be issued to all the military commanders and civil police in the several districts to check any disturbances that may occur to the salt revenue collection.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

To-Night's Attraction.

The New English Farceal Company gave a reproduction of "Tons of Money" at the Theatre Royal last night, a fairly well patronised house greatly enjoying the farce. Owing to the illness of some of the leading members of the Company, the original cast was unable to appear but, all things considered, the performance was highly creditable. We are pleased to be able to report that the health of the Company as a whole is now returning to normal and it is confidently expected that the remainder of the season's programme will be gone through as advertised.

There should be a big attendance to-night when "A Week-End" is being staged, the full cast appearing. The play is screamingly funny, and has enjoyed a great reception in England.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon south of the Bonin Islands, moving N. N. E. or N. E.

## PENANG WILL CASE.

## Long and Difficult Case Closed.

The final scene in the celebrated Penang will case was enacted in the Supreme Court this morning, when the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rosa Davis) gave his reserved written judgement.

Plaintiff was a young man who claimed to be Chan Thye-gan who by a will executed in Penang in 1894 was bequeathed a share of the testator's possessions. The defendants—a widow, two Penang merchants, and an Ipoh merchant—alleged that plaintiff was an impostor and that the Chan Thye-gan mentioned in the will died in 1897.

Plaintiff was represented at different times by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the late Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp and towards the end of the case by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton. Defendants' case was conducted by Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

His Lordship intimated before the vacation that the action would be dismissed, with costs. The reserved written judgment, delivered this morning, goes into the case in too detailed manner to be given in any way fully, occupying over eighteen typewritten pages.

"This case has been one of abnormal length and difficulty," said his Lordship, "and it places on the Court the obligation of deciding an important issue of fact on a mass of evidence in many respects wholly conflicting. A verdict in favour of the plaintiff would involve not only a finding of gross perjury on the part of many of the defendants' witnesses but also a wholesale conspiracy. I should think almost unparalleled in litigation on the part of the representatives of a very wealthy Chinese gentleman to fraudulently deprive a youth of his legitimate share in his deceased father's estate. On the other hand, a verdict in favour of the defendants involves a finding of flagrant perjury on the part of many of the plaintiff's witnesses who are aiding and abetting him to secure a share in an estate to which he is not entitled by perverting another long ago deceased."

"I have had occasion to comment before in this Court on the difficulties of a Judge without the assistance of a jury having to decide cases based on questions of fact where perjury on one side or the other, and in some cases probably on both sides, is rampant and where the decision under the circumstances may largely rest on probabilities. On the other hand, I recognise that the conditions prevailing in litigation here, both as regards interpretation of evidence and the proximity of Chinese witnesses, greatly prolong the hearing of a case and would inflict a serious hardship on a jury of businessmen were they constrained to sit in such cases. This consideration alone governed me in not exercising my right of having a jury in this case, which is based entirely on fact and not on law."

Going into the facts of the case at great length and dealing briefly with the chief grounds on which his conclusions were arrived at, his Lordship went on to state that, as to the books produced by the defendants, he found that there was no proof of fraud or of improper tampering with the accounts. To anyone not familiar with Chinese witnesses the direct evidence bearing on the plaintiff's case would seem to be conclusive. The Judge accepted the defendants' direct evidence on the point of death, which disposed of the plaintiff's case. The onus of proving his claim was on the plaintiff, and he had failed to do so. His Lordship said he did not believe him or his witnesses. With regard to the death certificate produced by the defendants, who submitted that it related to the Gan of the will and which, would, if conclusive, have completely disposed of the plaintiff's case, his Lordship remarked in passing that from the point of view of record, the entry (in the Register of Deaths at Penang) as a whole was unsatisfactory and the explanation given by Mr. Abdul Karim as to the Registrar's laxity or that of his staff was more so. His Lordship was not satisfied that the defendants had established conclusively that the death certificate applied to the Gan of the will.

Concluding his judgment, His Lordship bore testimony to the great zeal and marked ability which characterised Mr. Brutton's conduct of the case. Deprived by untoward circumstances in the course of the case of the services of both his counsel, he

## "THE FLAME OF LIFE."

At the Coronet To-day.

"The Flame of Life," which comes to the Coronet to-day, is the first Finnish film that has been shown here. It is also the second production issued by the Swedish Biograph Company that Hongkong has had the chance to see and it ranks as a worthy successor to the other picture "Love's Crucible." Modelled on a celebrated Finnish novel, it presents a dramatic story of love and passion, and the part of the hero (who is accustomed to woo and win wherever he goes) is portrayed in virile fashion by Lars Hanson, the famous Swedish star. For one other thing, and this not the least, is "The Flame of Life" notable—it provides some wonderful glimpses of Finland's far-famed scenery.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A passage from the late Wilfrid Blunt's diary seems worth quoting apropos of the discussion as to the finest views in Europe. On March 26, 1901, Mr. Blunt records: "I walked with Cockerton to Salabiel the new quarter of Damascus where houses are being built. The view from Salabiel is among the first half-dozen of the world, the others being perhaps (1) the view over Cairo from the top of Mokattam; (2) the harbour of Rio de Janeiro seen from Corcovado; (3) the Lake of Geneva from the hills above Lausanne; (4) Constantinople from the Towers of Galata; (5) the Red Sea from the summit of Kalala. All these will stop one's breath for a while and bring tears to one's eyes."

Mr. Asquith's seventieth birthday may move the historical student to a reconsideration of the curious fact that lawyers and politicians seem to be specially blessed in the matter of robust old age. Indeed, it seems hardly fair to think of old again in connection with the hale and hearty Mr. Asquith of to-day, and with him, as with so many other great politicians, a seventieth birthday may be no more than an incident in a still active career. On the face of it, it might be thought that lawyers and politicians would wear out their faculties at least as quickly as other men, for both occupations demand long hours of intense application in conditions not very favourable to good health, and both involve heavy nervous strain and the keeping of irregular hours. But the records of judges and Lord Chancellors contain some remarkable instances of vigorous longevity, and it might be possible to cite a long list of cases in which politicians have reached the climax of their career after seventy. Gladstone, meditating on his seventieth birthday, put the longing for speedy release from public duty first in his desires, but death or retirement at seventy would have cut whole volumes out of his biography. At seventy Palmerston had never been Premier and had still to persuade his contemporaries that he was a great man.

had a difficult task to perform. He discharged it with great fidelity and left no point unraised which the ingenuity of an advocate could suggest in the interests of his client.

## LATE FATHER VAUGHAN.



The above is a reproduction of a portrait of the Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan (whose death is reported), which was presented to him by East End workers and their children.

## JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Higher Figures for First Nine Months.

Reviewing the country's foreign trade for the first nine months of the year, the Japanese department of Agriculture and Commerce states that the value of exports and imports during the period shows an increase of 35 and 30 percent, respectively, as compared with the corresponding terms of last year. Since the beginning of July the exports have exceeded imports every month and judging from the present prospects it is more than probable that the remainder of the year will witness an excess of exports over imports. Of the exports raw silk showed a remarkable increase as against the corresponding period of last year, due to a revival in the silk weaving industry in the United States. Tea also showed an increase on account of the clearance of stocks in America. Further, the shipments of cotton yarn, silk fabrics, etc., increased. Among the exports which showed a decline are coal, paper, cement, beer and toys. In the import trade, rice, wheat, woolen yarn, and timber, showed an increase, while machinery, and lead, were among those which declined.

Contrary to the bright expectations in the export trade for the two or three succeeding months, as reported last August, according to investigations made in shipping circles, the situation did not show much improvement in September. The Fordney Tariff Bill, which was put into effect on September 22nd, did much to hamper Kobe exports to the United States especially in the Pacific Coast service and to New York. Christmas merchandise, which is usually moved during September, was not exported in bulk quantities as in previous years.

On the whole there seems to be no ground for optimism, though signs are not lacking of some improvement in business.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

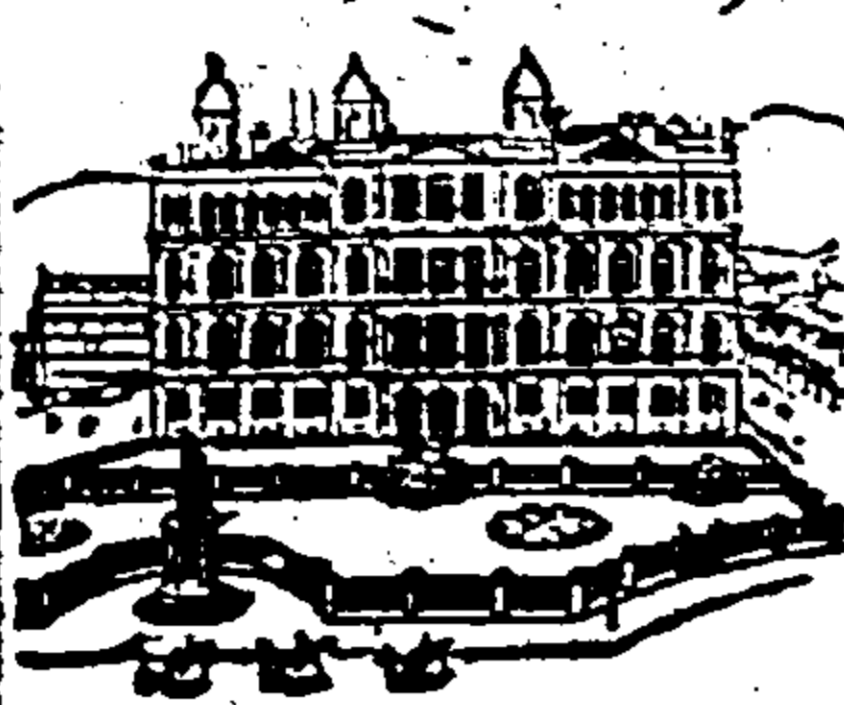
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# Paris Presents Old Silhouette with New Details.



Evening gown of black crepe draped upward to the hip and caught with large silver flowers.

elseless frocks even at five in the afternoon.

There is a gown created for the winter and successful among the French which is a sleeveless garment of black crepe draped and caught with silver flowers on one hip, which is good evidence that Paris will not entirely drop the short sleeve.

There is another gown of black crepe with orange and gold embroidery and a panel of orange Georgette in the front of skirt that simply omits any suggestion of a sleeve. It has a cape back that looks like a panel looped and caught up at the waistline.

Despite these evidences of short sleeves to please French women, the observer who looks beneath the surface finds a strong current running toward long sleeves, and exaggerated long sleeves at that.

One designer who continues the transparent loop at the back of an evening gown cut in so deep a U that it nearly reaches the waist, puts long tight sleeves in her street frocks.

Another designer puts long sleeves in her frocks. She ends them with circular ruffles, to continue their length; sometimes there is one, sometimes three.

Lanvin puts long sleeves in everything except the most ceremonial evening gowns. As her most distinguished evening frock is modified Second Empire she lets a deep berth of silver lace do the work of sleeves. This gown of mauve taffeta has a full skirt and bands of silver lace in the skirt. It is curved upwards in front to show a white mousseline petticoat over which hangs a loop of rose velvet. This has been copied on other colours.

a garment with an oblong opening at the neck. This fashion is in existence, but there is so much power thrown against it that one is convinced it must change in the immediate future.

One designer builds the oblong opening up to the base of the neck with ornamental materials in graduated oblong lines; another pulls the collar right over the chin, the small dressmakers, in imitation, are offering frocks with high collar.

Many of the French women wear bands of silver tissue around the neck when the gown has an oblong opening. Evening gowns have a conspicuous change in the cut of the neckline. The giraffe bodice is revived by most of the leading houses. When the bodice is not merely a gorgeous brasserie it is cut in a deep square in front and a low U-shaped opening at back. The latter shape prevails.

It is the décolletage of the season. It means that the evening gown with the straight neckline across the collar bones has had its day. It can be worn. It will be worn. But it has a rival, one that will usurp its place.

The separate collar on afternoon gowns is not only a new fashion, but it is food for the economist. One who wishes to change the appearance of a gown with a bateau neckline, can do so by adding ornamental pins over the shoulders and a high choker collar of crepe, velvet, or ribbon.

VELVET IS IN. FUR IS OUT. The remark of a New York man that he would not let his wife wear black velvet gowns because everyone had cane-seated chairs at parties, will find that other women have not obeyed their husbands this season.

Cotton velvet and silk velvet will be abundantly worn. Black has its rivals in ruby, in rose, in church purple. The latter colour

## THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

### Fig and Nut Sandwiches.

Spread thin slices of buttered bread with stewed fig paste, sprinkle with finely chopped peanuts, press two slices together and cut in strips or triangles.

For the fig paste use one-fourth pound of figs and enough water to moisten. Cook in a double boiler three or four hours.

A little lemon juice may be added to relieve the flat, sweet taste.

## THE NEW SPORTS SCARVES.

A scarf is an indispensable addition to the toilette for golf and winter wear, and the new scarves for the present season, far from being of the plain and unadorned woolly variety, are of velours and homespun cloth, heavily embroidered at the ends in wool in a novel manner, with an effect like thick and sumptuous velvet pile. The scarves are very wide, and the designs bold. On some birds, beasts, and fishes, applicable to the sport of the moment, figure in lifelike and prominent fashion; while on others exotic flowers and fruit bloom in rich colouring. Woolen fringe finishes the ends, and the whole effect is most striking and novel.

## TO CLEAN BRONZE.

Never make the mistake of cleaning bronze with anything but salad oil. Wash the article to be cleaned in warm soapy water, using a brush to get at any awkward places. Rinse and dry before applying a cloth moistened with salad oil, then polish with a soft cloth until all trace of the oil has been removed.



Afternoon gown of black crepe with orange and gold embroidery studded with jet. There is a pleated panel of orange Georgette in front of skirt.

**WOMEN** who are thinking of winter clothes do not wait until all the styles are set in motion against each other in order to be able to judge from the mass and not from the few.

Fortunately for us, the winter is kept in abeyance by autumn. Cold does not descend upon us when October comes. India summer is not a myth as scientists say. It is a condition which every woman delights in because it projects a season when days are not too hot and nights are not too cold.

Knowing this to be true, we do not have to leap into furs the moment summer passes. Nor do we want a large array of heavy and protective clothing but we do want new things. It is hard to economize when one is tired of summer clothes. The wardrobe of last Spring may serve, but who is the woman without a strong inclination to buy the moment the fashion changes, and change it does in October.

### PARIS PREPARES THE SCENE.

This year there is sufficient similarity between the fashions of June and August to permit a woman to choose with a certain degree of recklessness. Buyers profess themselves disappointed with the lack of new things in the collections.

What the buyers expected was a new silhouette, possibly several new fabrics for common wear. What they got was the silhouette of the last three years with a few touches thrown in from last summer, accentuating the circular movement.

The French women do not find fault with the lack of novelty or the continuance of the existing silhouette. Probably the war has something to do with this.

Just as the Parisienne wore the grey and black pin-striped flannel chemise frock with a string of pearls during the year after peace, just as she wore the grey

and black cloth suit by O'Rosen and his imitators, so she wears to-day the black crepe de Chine chemise frock with winged drapery at the side.

At Deauville she wears leather and suede suits, or homespun skirts with suede jumpers, or crepe de Chine skirts with a printed black and white jumper, Chinese in design. She wears a suede hat or a sort felt one. When she changes from black, she goes into cinnamon brown. In the evening she chooses brocade and gold or silver metal. Truly, there is monotony here.

All of which is to say that the woman in choosing her clothes this month may buy the fashions of June or the fashions

Evening gown of soft gold cloth held in place by a garland of gold and black grapes. It shows the giraffe bodice which has been returned to fashion.



Here is a new gown of nude taffeta trimmed with silver lace. The skirt is immensely wide and is curved up in front to show a petticoat of white mousseline edged with Val lace, over which hangs a loop of rose velvet ribbon.

of August as they were launched in Paris and not feel ashamed of her appearance if she finds the gown of last February sufficiently preserved to wear.

### WHAT ABOUT LONG SLEEVES?

There has been a strange apathy among the French women toward the verdict for long sleeves. She continues to wear

in her other gowns, those for the street and afternoon, she runs sleeves of the fabric well over the wrist.

### WORKING FOR THE HIGH COLLAR.

As a woman who is collecting clothes must take into consideration this definite determination to establish long sleeves, she must also not put too much money in

is featured by so many powerful dressmakers that one realizes its importance. It is the purple of the cathedral, of stained glass windows. It is rich and warm, quite lovely in velvet. It is widely featured in crepe de Chine.



## JET JEWELLERY.

Dainty bangles made of little plaques of carved jet, showing lace-like designs, are set alternately with diamonds or pearls, while long twisted chains of fine pearls are finished with tassels of tiny jet beads into little acorn caps of rose diamonds. These are for wear over black day and evening frocks while women who cannot afford such luxuries content themselves with chains of polished white ivory beads set alternately with those of jet, finished off with jet tassels similar to those described above.

Jet, used singly or combined with pearls, is being used for some of the most striking combs and coiffure ornaments shown by the Parisian jewellers. One beautiful jet comb of this description is set with two rows made of pearls, the upper row made of pearls two sizes larger than the lower, while the fact that the comb literally reached from ear to ear behind gave it an added chic.

A narrow bandeau of jet, made to be worn low on the forehead and finished with large jet rings, set over the ears, is another novelty ornament of note. The new jet bracelets of the slave variety, made large enough to wear just below the shoulder, are studded with pearls and finished at the back with a fringe made of alternate pearls and jet beads. These new fringe bracelets are exceedingly effective to wear, as they tend to show up the whiteness of the arm to an exaggerated extent.

Crystal costume accessories are greatly in demand. They are combined with onyx and coloured stones, and sometimes carved.



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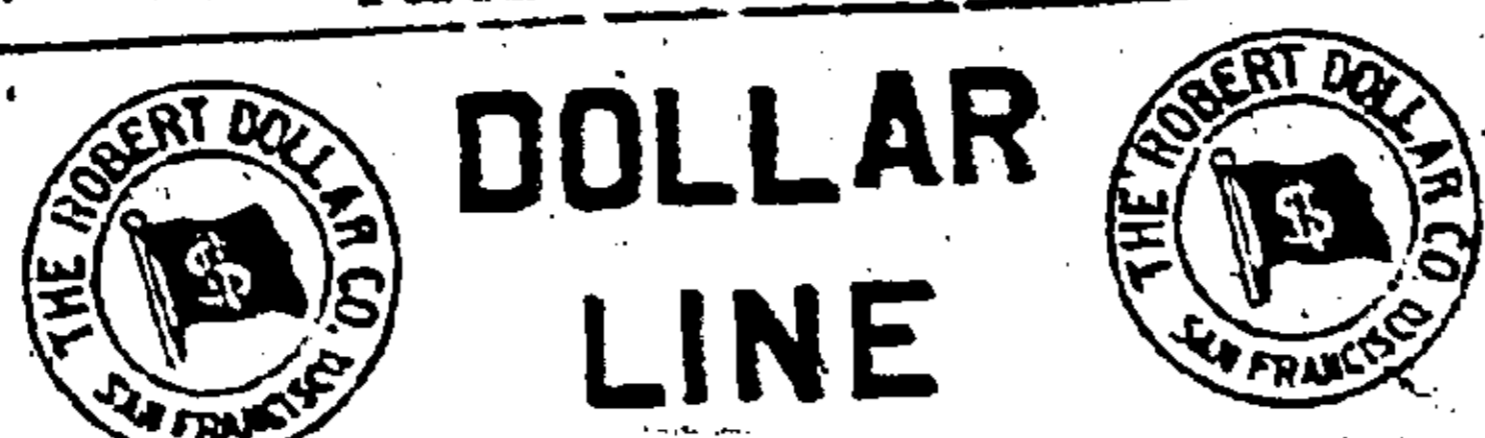
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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## CO-OPERATION AN INDU-

## STRYAL NEED.

Sir William Noble, Bart., pre-

siding over a meeting of the

Newcastle area of the Committee

of the National Alliance of Em-

ployers and Employed, said much

of the trouble of to-day was due

to the legacy of suspicion and

want of mutual co-operation.

The atmosphere of industry

must be cleared, and that could

only be done by joint action

of employers and employed.

Societies like the National

Alliance existed for that purpose,

and only wanted encouragement

to progress with their educational

and conciliatory activities.

Although in industry things were

not too bright at the moment, he

believed we had turned the

corner, and that if all pulled

together, the prospect would

brighten out considerably in the

near future.

## THE CHINA TRADE ACT.

The Seattle Chamber of Com-

merce states:—Passage of the

China Trade Act, now assured,

is a measure in which the Seat-

tle Chamber of Commerce and

business interests played a prom-

inent part. The bill was sponsored

in the Senate by Senator Wesley

L. Jones of Seattle, and the

Seattle Chamber of Commerce

was the first Pacific Coast body

to endorse it several years ago

and get behind it, and its Wash-

ington D. C. bureau was in

charge of much of the detail work

necessary to line up the required

support. Seattle business in-

terests expect the China Trade

Act will enable American cor-

poration in China to use Chinese

capital, to increase their dis-

tribution and thus create a larger

market for lumber, wheat, flour,

canned goods and the many

manufactured articles Seattle

offers the Orient.

## IRON SHORTAGE IN GERMANY.

According to the Deutsche

Bergwerks Zeitung, the iron

shortage is taking more and more

alarming proportions. Consumers

are complaining that there is

hardly any material to be obtained

as the works, working as they are

on a restricted manufacturing

basis, are still occupied for

months ahead with the execution

of orders received during the last

few months. Where new orders

are taken, four to six months'

delivery is required. It is

characteristic of the situation

that a large concern was not in

a position to deliver in time to

the factory the sheet iron required

for the manufacture of trams for

its own mines, although these

trams were urgently required.



## KEMAL PASHA.

## General Townshend's Pen-Picture of the Man.

General Townshend writes to the Times as follows:—Piercing blue eyes, fair hair, a diminutive close-cropped moustache—these are the salient features of Kemal Pasha, the force behind the Turkish push, that impressed me when I met him face to face at Konia only a month ago.

He is a man of middle height and he wore at the time of our meeting plain clothes—the knickerbocker breeches were well cut and rather in the English style—sporting stockings, and on his head universal "Kalpak" of astrakhan, in a larger size than usual. The distinctive and useful feature of this "Kalpak" is that it may be worn with either uniform or plain clothes. In appearance it closely resembles the fur cap of the Russians and the Persians.

Kemal, as far as I have been able to judge, is adored by the army and the populace, and it is in vain that the propaganda agents strive to represent that there are divisions in the Kemalist ranks. In Constantinople actually ninety per cent. are for Kemal, and the Turks in Anatolia support him to a man. His orders are obeyed implicitly, his rule is as iron one beneath the velvet glove, and under him the Government of National Turkey works smoothly and well. His will is law.

Kemal Pasha speaks little unless it is on a subject which vitally interests him; then he is eloquent. For example, one night when dining with me we discussed for a long time Napoleon's campaign of Austerlitz in 1805. This campaign provides one of the very few examples where Napoleon attacked the enemy's centre: his usual method was to hold his adversary in front with a minimum of his force, whilst he delivered his principal effort against one of the enemy's flanks.

When I went in to dinner I certainly had no idea that I was going to have a discussion on Napoleon's strategy and higher tactics. We both agreed that Napoleon's doctrine is as valuable today as it was one hundred years ago, and I discovered that Kemal is an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon's campaign in Italy in 1800. I mention this in order to show that Kemal is a close student of military history—as every soldier who aspires to military warfare must be.

Laborious and indefatigable to the point of excess, Kemal is always at work, and possesses a wonderful grasp of European politics and affairs. This is all the more remarkable as his education was purely a military one received at the Ecole de Guerre in Constantinople. He was in the Tripoli campaign, and later served in several theatres of the war; his own service was in the defence of Gallipoli, and it was for this service that Liman von Sanders had him promoted to the command of an army. He was afterwards on the tottering front of Palestine, where the Turks in the final stages were hopelessly outnumbered.

Kemal was Inspector-General of the Turkish Army in Asia Minor after the Armistice in 1918, and his patriotism came into prominence after the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies, when Nationalists ran to arms.

Kemal is a patriot; he is out for liberty and independence—Turkey for the Turks—and he desires peace, but an honourable peace. His terms are the immediate evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks. He says:—How can I trust assurances that the Greeks will evacuate after four months, as was said in the Paris Conference last March, when, in the middle of the London Conference last year during an armistice, the Greeks suddenly launched their offensive?

"Will you try to persuade me that the British Government did not know of that offensive being prepared?" he remarked to me. "If you can convince me of that, then can you persuade me that the British Government could not have stopped that offensive by raising a finger?"

## PRISON SOLD BY AUCTION.

Devizes Prison was sold by auction last month. Messrs. W. E. Chivers and Sons, builder, of Devizes, being the buyers. The purchase covers the main prison buildings, including the cells, the Governor's house, and a well-built block of officers' quarters; the whole covering about four acres. The price was £2,550. Public executions were once carried out at Devizes.

## AMERICAN STANDARD IN HAWAII.

## An Unprecedented Admixture of Nations.

Few Americans realize that Hawaii, though an absolute possession of the United States with the status of a territory, has a population not American, and of parentage not native to the islands, of almost 200,000 out of its total, as shown by the 1920 census, of 255,912 people. The people of alien races who have found a home in Hawaii included 109,374 Japanese, 23,507 Chinese, 37,002 Portuguese, 21,031 Filipinos, 4,950 Koreans, and a group with at least semi-alien origins of 5,955, enumerated as Asiatic-Hawaiians. The islanders themselves form the inconsiderable minority of 23,723, which just about equals the number of Americans and all other Caucasians, computed in 1920 as 22,318, and which also, by a strange freak of statistics, is just about double the number of the joint children of both races, there being 11,072 people listed as Caucasian-Hawaiians. Some 5,500 Porto Ricans complete the roll of this unprecedented admixture of nations on one of the most beautiful situations ever discovered by humanity.

That the islands have been kept integrated as a peaceful political unit is due to the absolute justice of the American possessive title and to the thorough impregnation of the population of the islands with American standards of civilization. All through the last century Hawaii remained a peaceful and independent kingdom, undisturbed by European diplomatic adventures, because it was clearly recognized that the destiny of the islands lay indisputably with the United States. When, in 1898, annexation was consummated, it was Hawaii who freely asked for the change, and no hint of an insurrection or a demand for local freedom has disturbed American relations then or since.

## NO RACE WARS.

This is an essential point when one comes to consider the great influence of Asiatic immigrants in recent years. The reputed ambitions of the thousands of Japanese soldiers reported to be ready to "spring to arms" at a signal from Tokyo, have never been stressed by Kanaka patriots as an excuse for separation and "non-co-operation" with America. The Japanese have found a community utterly at peace, and it is strongly to be suspected that as settlers they prefer to remain so. Certainly, so little fear is felt on that score that a recent proposal to take away Hawaii's territorial status and put it under a military commission responsible to the Department of State encountered the solid opposition of practically every American citizen, it is said, throughout the Territory. The Americans in Hawaii feel that the present free form of government is not merely the only form which is fitting under American sovereignty, but also that it is capable of giving the Territory a government that can thoroughly protect itself against its problems, alien as well as domestic.

Meanwhile, Americanism in Hawaii is being splendidly taken care of by the public schools, where 50,000 children, representing every important race in the Pacific area, learn American history, ideals, politics, and government, and speak the English language, play American games, sing American songs, wear American clothes, and become used to American ways. Six thousand Japanese citizens and a whole rising generation of Japanese children are exposed to this unrelentingly friendly influence. It is a formidable experiment in racial cooperation, and it is fitting that it is taking place in the midst of the ocean which is seeing America's greatest experiment in international peace.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

## A HABIT WORTH WHILE.

Have you the habit of daily regularity? If not, practise it, for ill-health surely follows its neglect.

To restore the regular habit take Pinkettes for a few nights; careful diet and moderate daily exercise will do the rest.

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## EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

## SELLING.

1/16	251 1/2
Demand	251 9/16
10 d/s	
50 d/s	
1 m/s	253 3/4
1/16 Shanghai	Nom.
1/16 Singapore	105
1/16 Japan	113 3/4
1/16 India	138
Demand, India	
1/16 San Francisco & New York	54 3/4
1/16 Java	143
1/16 Manila	Nom.
1/16 France	7 50
Demand, Paris	

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	257 1/16
1 m/s. D/P	256 9/16
1 m/s. L/C	256 3/4
10 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	267 3/4
d/s. San Francisco & New York	56 3/4
1 m/s. Marks	Nom.
1 m/s. France	8 15
5 m/s. France	8 25
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	55
1/16 Bombay	
Demand, Bombay	188
1/16 Calcutta	
Demand, Calcutta	188
1 m/s. Yokohama	113 3/4
Demand, Manila	111 1/2
Demand, Singapore	105
Demand, Batavia	143
1 m/s. Haiphong	Nom.
1 m/s. Saigon	
1 m/s. Bangkok	84 3/4
Sovereign	7 93
Gold leaf per Tael	
3 m/s. Silver ready	73.15/16
forward	33.11/16
Bank of England rates 3%	
New York/London	4.45 3/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par
10 "	1 1/2% dis.
5 "	1 1/2% dis.
25 cent sub. coins	24 1/4% dis.

Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1922.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Nov. 1d. 10h. 57m.—Pressure has decreased considerably from central Japan to the Bonins and increased considerably at Shanghai. At Guam and Hongkong it has increased slightly and over the Philippines it is nearly stationary.

A typhoon is shown to the S.E. of the Bonins travelling N.W.E. An anticyclone has formed over China.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the E. coast of China and freshening monsoon over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 63.16 inches, against an average of 80.50 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
2 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamcocks	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 Hongkong & Gap Rock	generally cloudy, some drizzle later; colder.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	later; colder.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
H.K. Observatory, Nov. 1, 1922.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
	at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.		
Barometer	29.95	30.01	30.01
Temperature	78	70	78
Humidity	63	66	68
Wind Direction	E	N	N
Wind Force	2	2	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air			
Temperature on		31st	78
Lowest open air			
Temperature on		1st	70

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
H.K. Observatory, Nov. 1.

## HOTELS.

## LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS.

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Sadler, from Shanghai.  
Tactung & Co. Poonliman, from Hankow.  
Manchuenchan Des Vaux Road West, from Amoy.  
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Chunam c/o Yipchen 135 Des Vaux Road Central, from Shanghai.  
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TH. KING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 25, 1922.

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11825/19 Toyonono, from Singapore.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 26, 1922.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	Every 15 min.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.
12.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	15 min.
2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.	15 min.
11.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.

## SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	15 min.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	15 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.

## NIGHT CARS.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	15 min.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m.	15 min.

## SPECIAL CARS.

BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 1615/25 DAYPRICE, FROM NEW YORK.

## TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th. Nov. 1922.

	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time	Mean
Wed. 1	h. m. 7.53	h. m. 1.18	h. m. 4.35	h. m. 1.18
Thurs. 2	h. m. 7.47	h. m. 1.23	h. m. 4.35	h. m. 1.23
Fri. 3	h. m. 7.40	h. m. 1.28	h. m. 4.35	h. m. 1.28
Sat. 4	h. m. 7.33	h. m. 1.33	h. m. 4.35	h. m. 1.33
Sun. 5	h. m. 7.27	h. m. 1.38	h. m. 4.35	h. m. 1.38
Mon. 6	h. m. 7.20	h. m. 1.43	h. m. 4.35	h. m. 1.43
Tues. 7	h. m. 7.13	h. m. 1.48	h. m. 4.35	h. m. 1.48

m. morning & afternoon

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THE CORONET

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

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2. That the undersigned has been appointed Special Delegate in the Far East and Mr. R. J. Ellender Chief Agent for China and Japan with the residence in Shanghai.
3. That transactions and liabilities of any kind contracted by anybody else in the name of the Russian Volunteer Fleet are null and void and will not be recognized by the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

J. Leonidoff

Special Delegate of the Russian Volunteer Fleet in the Far East.

Temporarily Hongkong

Hongkong Hotel.

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